

Income Tax Tears.
Corporation Patriotism.
Electricity and Plants.
Good Old Constitution.

The Republican party has begun to pay its income tax, and simultaneously its representatives in Congress begin a pitiful roaring. Patriotism and war were all very fine and popular, while everything was coming in and nothing going out. But it is different, when prosperous Republicans learn that war costs money. A good deal of that tender solicitude for "our brave boys over there" is really camouflaged sympathy for "our taxed dollars" over here.

The most important nerve in the body, the pneumogastric, running from the stomach to the brain, hidden away and protected under the great blood vessel in your neck, is no more sensitive than the nerve that runs from the corporation pocket book to the United States Senate. It is pinched just now, and the Senate cries out.

Mr. Munn, in his admirable Scientific American, compliments the electric railroads "on their efforts to save coal by burning fewer lights." Says he: "In the vicinity of New York city most electric railroads save on the average five lights to a car, which in the aggregate makes for a tremendous saving of fuel." Very gratifying as regards fuel and especially electric railroads' dividends. But what about human eyesight? Is not that worth conserving? People fought for twenty-five years to secure decent lighting of cars, the railroads resisting every effort.

How kind of them to respond so nobly to the patriotic appeal for conservation, pasting up the highly patriotic sign, "Light reduced to save fuel." Does anybody believe the amount of coal saved by poor lighting of cars can offset the injury to the eyes of passengers? While we are all yelling patriotism, eating imitation food, reading by bad light, encouraging the substitution of shoddy for good clothing, it ought to be somebody's business to distinguish between wise, real conservation and tricky profiteer patriotism.

Increasing crops by electricity—news that the French accomplish this on a big scale is in the long run more important to the world than all the news of this war. The scientific publication, *L'Industrie Electrique*, tells how a plant's growth is forced and actually increased by electricity in some cases as much as eighty per cent. Potatoes, carrots, beets, and tomatoes are increased twenty to fifty per cent in size. Incidentally the treatment discourages worms and insects that attack the plants. From the beginning of history agriculture, man's most important physical work, has been most thoroughly neglected. Governments that have spent billions on palaces, armies, and navies, have allowed the farm worker to struggle unaided. In many parts of the world today you will find an army with modern rifles and farmers scratching the ground with a wooden plow.

But human intelligence and science are beginning to realize at least that the earth under our feet is our real possession and the thing worth while. With a great waterfall able to produce electricity to add 50 per cent to the crop, with the Government owning the source of power, as it will—retailing the power at cost to farmers and to industries—several big problems will be on the road to solution.

War makes human beings realize the importance of the rights of the masses, forgotten and exploited in peace times. War demonstrates the value of the living human being as compared with the dollar in the bank vault—and that makes war worth while, in spite of its horrors.

War has helped all human beings, for in each war something has been taken from the few and given to the many. After this war, something will be taken from the Hohenzollerns and they will miss it, if they are lucky enough to survive.

William F. Portlock, 3901 Newport avenue, Norfolk, Va., says, "I have selected 'The Freedom of the Press' for the subject of my graduation essay. Have you any subject matter on the affirmative side of this subject?" Yes, we have. The thoughtful young person will find it in an amendment to the United States Constitution, reading as follows: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech OR OF THE PRESS."

It is fair to warn the young gentlemen, however, that in times like these it is not safe to take the Constitution of the United States too seriously. The old gentlemen who wrote the Constitution thought that they knew what they meant. But you can find some modern judges and other officials who will tell you that those old men did NOT know what they meant—or, if they did know, much water has gone over the wheel since they were safely buried, and part of the Constitution has been worn away.

WEATHER:
Fair, continued warm today; probably showers and cooler Wednesday. Temperature at 8 a. m., 50 degrees; average for April 2 for last thirty years, 48 degrees.

NUMBER 10,486.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices.]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

PARIS BOMBARDED BY GUNS AND AEROPLANES AGAIN

Col. McArthur Has Recovered

Col. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the Rainbow Division, possessor of the American Cross of Honor and the French War Cross for gallantry in action, recently reported as wounded in France, is back on the job. An official dispatch to the War Department today says that the colonel was "gassed" while leading his men in an attack but that he "has entirely recovered and resumed his duties." It is believed here that Colonel McArthur is slated for an early promotion by General Pershing.

NO INTENTION OF CHANGING U. S. POLICY ON SIBERIA

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)
Lord Northcliffe's press campaign in behalf of a Japanese military intervention in Siberia, launched in order to persuade America to modify her objection to such a step, is not likely to succeed. Recent events, instead of shaking the confidence of the Government here in the wisdom of its counsel to the allies on the subject of military intervention in Siberia, have tended rather to strengthen the feeling that the United States may by its present tactics bring the Russian people in united support of the allied cause, with the possibility of real military aid on an eastern front should the war be prolonged two or three years more.

Profoundly Impressed.
Three things have made a profound impression here lately as an offset to the outcry for interference with Russian sovereignty. They are, first, the official reports of Capt. William Webster of the American Red Cross and Capt. W. L. Hickey, British officer, who were authorized by Leon Trotsky and the Bolshevik authorities to investigate at first hand in Siberia reports of a concentration of large numbers of German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. They visited all points on the trans-Siberian railway and reported that the menace to the road had been greatly exaggerated. They saw a few Austrians and Germans who had deserted from their commands early in the war and some other prisoners who had joined one or the other side in the factional disturbances in Siberia. Major Walter Drysdale, American military attaché at Peking, investigated from the Pacific coast westward and joined Captain Hickey and Captain Webster at the middle point of the road and the reports of all three agree.

The second point is that the Russian authorities are deeply appreciative of America's attitude and a better spirit now prevails toward the allied cause. This has taken tangible form in some places by the acceptance of British and French aid in instructing Bolshevik troops in the red army now opposing the Finnish white guards who were organized by Germany.

Japan Has Acceded.
The third point is that Japan herself has decided not to intervene in Siberia and undoubtedly the speech to that effect by Foreign Minister Motono was influenced by the reports of Baron Uchida, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, who has just arrived at Harbin with William Butler Wright, first secretary of the American embassy at Petrograd. Baron Uchida was until three years ago Japanese ambassador in Washington, and has the confidence of the American Government. When he says that he believes the intervention by Japan or any other government in Siberia would have a disastrous effect on the Russian people, he expresses a view that is based upon personal and intimate observation of the characteristics of the Russian people. His view undoubtedly was expressed to Ambassador Francis before they separated at Petrograd, and it begins to be evident that President Wilson, in saying to France and Great Britain that he believed foreign intervention

PARTY VOTES SPLIT; BERGER MAY WIN IN WISCONSIN

By L. C. EARNST.
United Press Staff Correspondent.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—Wisconsin went to the polls today to record her attitude toward the war and elect a United States Senator to succeed the late Paul Hastings, Democrat. There are three candidates. All demand election because they are for the war or against it. They are: Joseph Davies, Democrat, who stands for a single-purpose prosecution of the war and unqualified indorsement of the Wilson Administration. Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, whose war stand is identical with Davies'. Victor L. Berger, Socialist, who is "100 per cent for peace," and who has declared that, if elected, he will work for immediate recall of American troops in France.

Berger Heads Pacifists.
Behind Berger is said to stand the combined strength of all elements in the State opposed to the war. The issue between him and the other two candidates is sharply drawn. Berger, in a final ante-election editorial in his newspaper, the Milwaukee Leader, stated: "The issue is clear—heaven or hell, peace or war, Socialists or profiteers." The certainty that the "loyalty" vote will be divided between Lenroot and Davies was causing considerable perturbation in both camps today. So confident have the leaders been that Berger did not stand a chance of election that they have devoted the final days of the campaign to peppy partisan skirmishing among themselves. There was a feeling that possibly Berger's strength had been underestimated, and that the division between Davies and Lenroot would give him a chance to win.

SEN. KING ASKS WAR UPON TURKS AND BULGARIANS

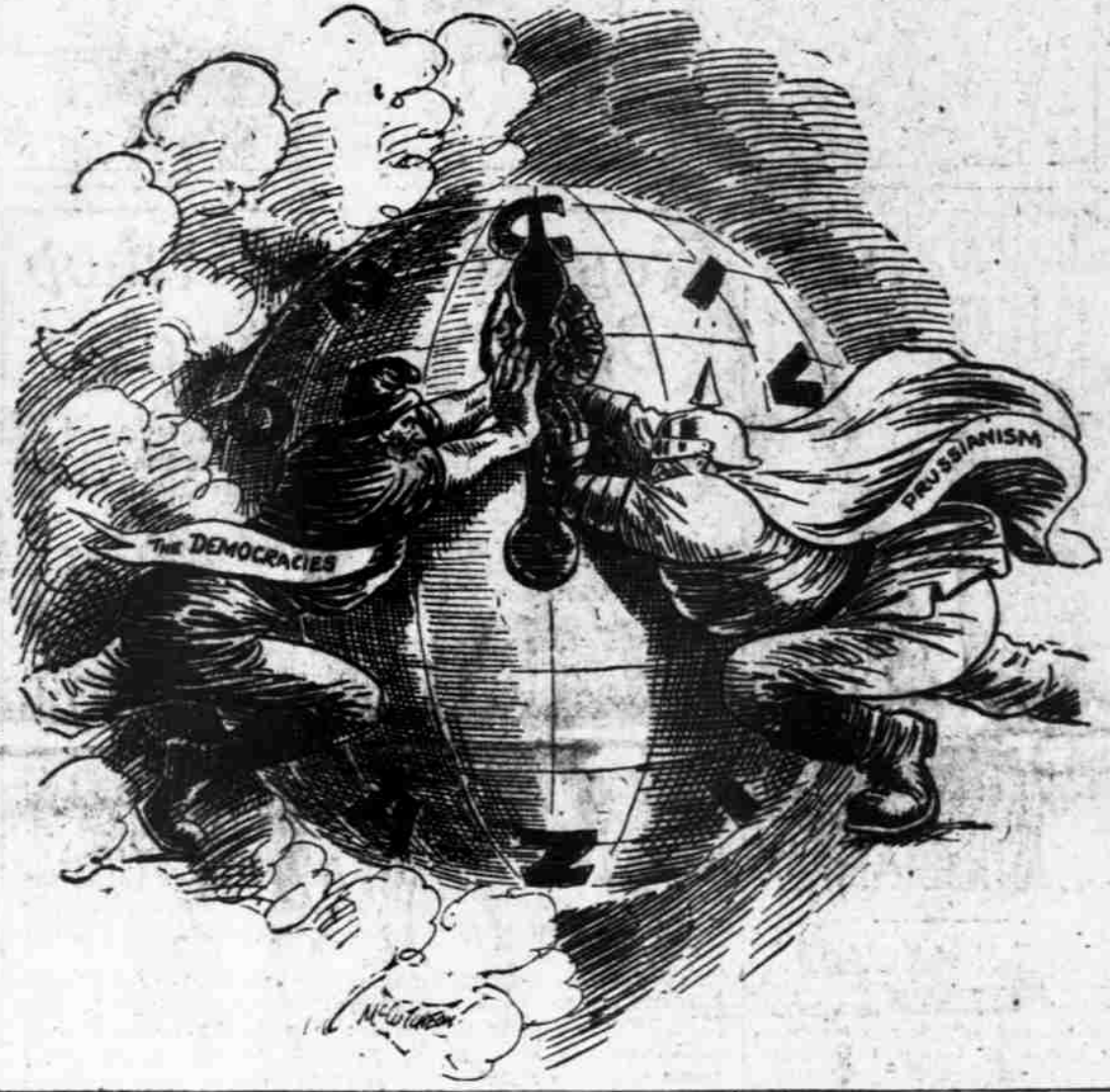
Senator King today offered a resolution in the Senate calling for a declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria. The resolution, stating that Turkey and Bulgaria, in conjunction with Germany, have committed acts of war against the United States, was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is certain to receive strong support in both Senate and House. At the time of the declaration against Austria, several Senators prepared resolutions including Bulgaria, whose envoy has been permitted to live in Washington in spite of the fact that his government is closely allied with the Germans. These resolutions were not introduced, however, because they were opposed by the President.

BOND BILL REPASSED.
The Liberty Bond bill was re-passed by the House today after being recalled and its bank taxation clause amended.

McCutcheon Is Back
The world famous cartoonist, whose pictures appear exclusively in The TIMES in Washington, has returned, and will draw a picture a day for you from now on. Orr's Tiny Times strip will begin its reappearance forthwith.

SETTING THE CLOCK

(Copyright, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon.)



WASHINGTON MAN LEADER OF U. S. FLIERS IN BATTLE

CUSHMAN A. RICE IS MAKING FINE RECORD

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 1.—American aviators are fighting on the Somme front under a son of a former governor of Minnesota. He is a major and commands the first American squadron, except the Lafayette Escadrille, to get into action in the big fight. Make Fine Showing.
"The men of my command are making a magnificent showing," he declared today. "Americans should be proud of them."
The major has a magnificent physique and ordinarily ruddy cheeks, but when he emerged from the battle for a brief rest he looked thin and pallid.
"You would look thin, too, if you had been through that hell," he said. "Shells are continuously breaking beneath and around you. Boche machine guns and other planes are after you every minute, and every time you stop in a village to rest it is bombed and shelled."
The major referred to is undoubtedly Major Cushman A. Rice, one of the most picturesque characters in the American army. His career reads like a page from fiction. He has fought in South American revolutions, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was chief of scouts for General Lawton in the Philippines, and also took part in putting down the Boxer rebellion in China. It is reported that the late Richard Harding Davis wrote his "Captain Macklin" after hearing of Rice's exploits in a South American revolution. Rice has hunted big game in all parts of the world, was an amateur automobile race driver, and when in New York, where he lived most



MAJOR CUSHMAN A. RICE, of Washington, who is in command of U. S. Flyers at Somme front. Last June he was a "buck" private at Mineola, N. Y. Major Rice is holding the camp mascot, "Bull," in his arms.

ALLIED THRUSTS MAKE SLIGHT GAINS AGAINST FOE IN SEVERAL PLACES

PARIS, April 2.—The bombardment of Paris by long range guns began again today. Aviators also flew over the city, dropping a large number of bombs.

PRISONERS TAKEN IN FRENCH RAIDS

PARIS, April 2.—Between the Oise and the Somme the night was relatively calm, the French war office reported today. "Franco-British forces made some progress between the Somme and Demuin during the night. "In the region of Calonne, we, by two coup-de-mains, took some prisoners."

NORTHERN CITIES HEAVILY SHELLED

PARIS, April 2.—Arras and St. Pol have been under the heaviest bombardment since Thursday, it was officially announced today. Several civilians have been killed. (Arras is less than three miles from the battle line while St. Pol is twenty-one miles west and north of Arras, three miles beyond the farthest German advance at that point in 1914).

ENEMY REPULSED, IS HAIG'S REPORT

LONDON, April 2.—Fifty prisoners and thirteen machine guns were taken in yesterday's fighting between the Avre and the Luce (Moreuil region), Field Marshal Haig reported today. "Between the Avre and the Luce a number of German dead were found. Two enemy counter attacks later were broken up with heavy losses by our artillery. A German battery was successfully engaged at short range and silenced by machine guns. "On the remainder of the front successful raids were made in the neighborhood of Achille and Hollebecke, where several prisoners were taken and a number of the enemy killed." (Achille is four miles southeast of Lens. Hollebecke is three miles southeast of Ypres, in Belgium.) "In the neighborhood of Hebuterne (eight miles north